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present interpretation of Linnæan species affecting this genus, to preclude different interpretations in the future, or, if *Exocoetus* (defined sufficiently for flying fishes as a whole, but not for any subdivision of them) be used at all, to make it less dangerously confusing in the future than it has been in the past. Why use a name at all if only confusion is to result? *Halocypselus* narrows flying fish possibilities sufficiently to leave no doubt as to intended identity of "*H. evolans*," though quite probably this specific name is not available here on one of several counts, and may be definitely and advantageously replaced by the researches of some practiced taxonomist.

J. T. NICHOLS,  
New York, N. Y.

### A BATFISH FROM THE AMAZON

The writer recently collected a very large Batfish, *Ogcocephalus vespertilio*, from fresh water in a mud hole some 800 or 900 miles up the Amazon River. It was 34cm. in total length, the rostrum long, contained about 6 times in length to base of caudal fin, and the tubercles on the mid line of the back prominent, especially on the tail where they covered almost the entire top of the peduncle. The size of this specimen and its occurrence in fresh water are worth placing on record.

ALEX. DE SOTO,  
New York, N. Y.

### A NEW SPECIES OF FROG FROM EASTERN SIBERIA

*Rana zografi*,<sup>3</sup> sp. nov.

Vomerine teeth in two slightly oblique groups, the anterior border of which extends forward slightly beyond a line through the posterior border of the choanae. Snout rounded; the distance from orbit to tip of snout longer than width between black stripes at anterior border of orbit. Nostrils nearer the tip of snout than the eye. Interorbital space as wide as

<sup>3</sup> Named in honor of my first teacher in Zoology, G. N. Zograf.

the upper eyelid. Diameter of tympanum about one-half the diameter of eye. First finger extending slightly beyond second. Inner metatarsal tubercle slightly compressed, less than one-half its distance from tip of inner toe. A small outer metatarsal tubercle. Tibio-tarsal joint of extended hind limb reaches the nostril or beyond. A glandular dorso-lateral fold. A dark temporal spot. Color above pale clay; a  $\wedge$  shaped dark marking between the shoulders; limbs transversely barred; underside whitish.

Two female specimens from Yevsyeyevka (ЕВСЬЕЕВКА), Coast Province, East Siberia. Coll. N. Ikonnikov. May 20, 1910. Dimensions respectively in mm. Total length, 38,33; width of head, 13,11; fore limb, 27.5, 21.5; hind limb, 66, 52; tibia, 21, 17; inner toe, 4.5, 3; inner metatarsal tubercle, 2, 1.4.

P. V. TERENTJEV,  
*Moscow, Russia.*

### NOTES ON THE ANDEAN FROG, *TELMATOBIUS CULEUS* (GARMAN).

During six months' fishing in the Andean highlands<sup>4</sup>, the writer frequently came into contact with *Telmatobius culeus*. It was often seen in the water and often taken unexpectedly with the seine. There was ample opportunity to verify the rather full ecological observations of the describer,<sup>5</sup> and to add to them.

In agreement with Garman's somewhat hesitant conclusion, this frog was never observed to emerge from the water; was never found out of water; was never seen rising to the surface to breathe; and never seen swimming more than a few inches from the bottom. When approached by boat or *balsa* it swims to the nearest cover, unless the approach is made with

<sup>4</sup> As a member of the Irwin Peruvian Expedition of Indiana University and traveling fellow of the University of Illinois.

<sup>5</sup> Agassiz, Alexander, and Garman, S. W.; Exploration of Lake Titicaca; I. Fishes and Reptiles, by S. W. Garman; Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, Vol. III, No. 11; 1876; Plate I.